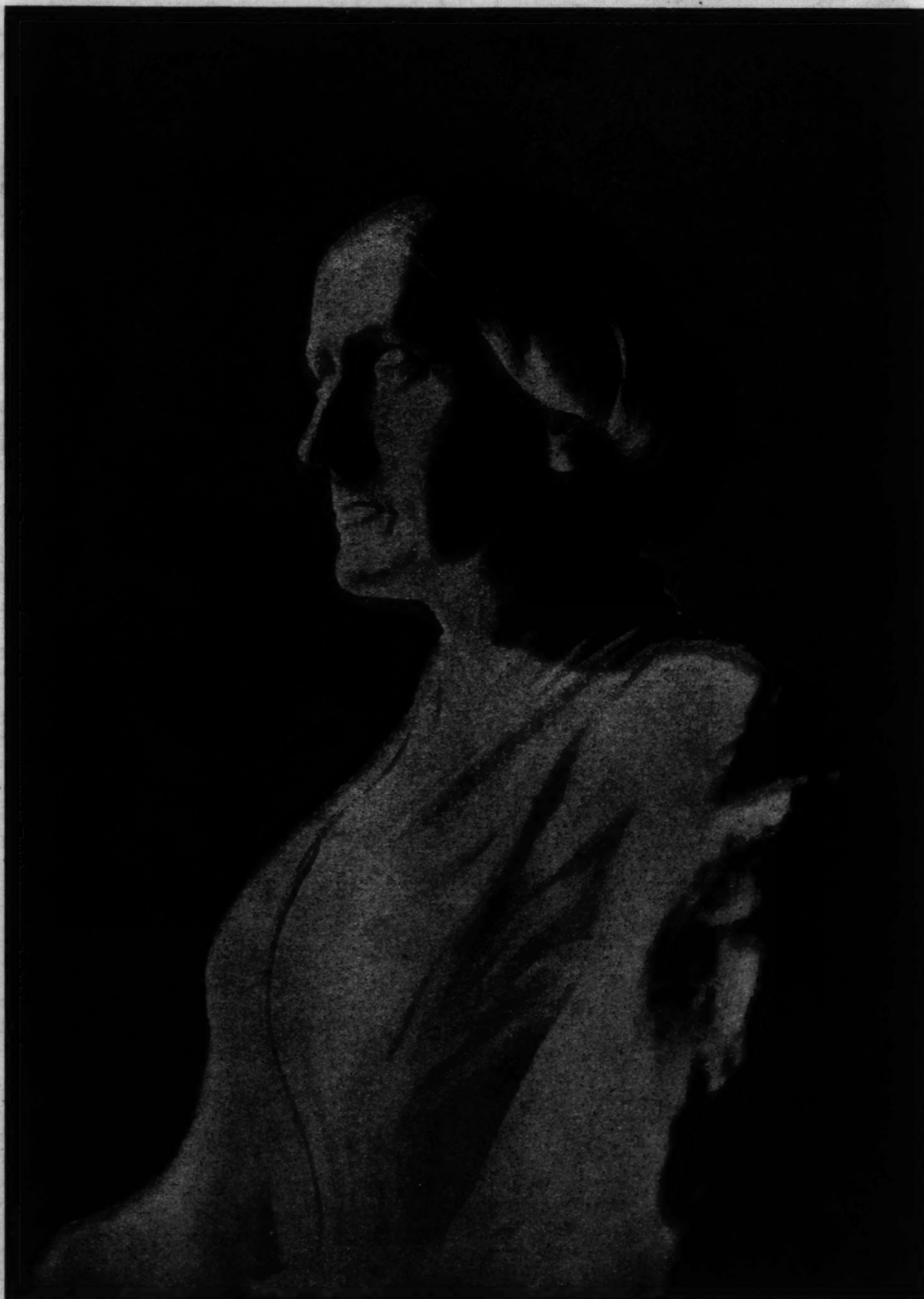


Equal Rights

VOL. I, No. 5.
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1923



Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879.



Office of Publication, 817 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Subscription \$2 Per Annum.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

One of the leaders who began the Equal Rights Movement in the United States seventy-five years ago.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Married Women Teachers in London Forced to Resign.

THE Education Committee of the London Council has decided "that all women appointed hereafter in the service of the Council, except those specially excepted by the Council from the operation of this standing order, shall be required to resign their appointments on marriage, provided that this standing order shall not apply to married women whose husbands are totally or permanently incapacitated from supporting them, or, when such a course appears desirable, to married women who are deserted by their husbands, or to married women at present holding sessional or part-time appointments."

Women Teachers in Italy.

IN Gentile's program of Education Reform for Italy, women are to be eligible for the post of professor in the normal schools. They have been shut out from these posts by the law of July, 1919, which said that women were "legally incapable" of holding public office. Hard and fast regulations relating to the filling of teaching posts by regular rotation are to be relaxed in favor of married couples. Where husband and wife are both teachers they are, if possible, to be appointed to the same district.

Women's Bills Introduced in British Parliament.

THE National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain has introduced the Matrimonial Causes Bill and the Representation of the People Act (the act establishing the franchise for men and women at the same age) in Parliament.

An account in the February 23 issue of the *Woman's Leader*, the official organ of the Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, reads:

"In view of the fact that a great difference of opinion exists among women's organizations on the question of whether the grounds of divorce should be extended, no attempt is being made in this bill (the Matrimonial Causes Bill) to solve these thorny questions. There is, however, a general unanimity of opinion, even among those who are usually opposed to any extension of the grounds at all, that it is a matter of elementary justice and of necessity for the moral health of the community that the grounds, whether they are changed or left unaltered, should be the same for men and women. This bill amends the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, so as to enable a woman to divorce her husband on the ground of adultery. Its sub-title has been so drafted as to exclude the possibility of amendments being moved to add to the present grounds on which a divorce may be granted. Its one object, therefore, stands out clearly, viz., the attainment of an equal moral standard in marriage.

"Under the present law it is notorious that a double moral standard prevails, and that, whereas a man may divorce his wife for adultery, she may only divorce him for adultery coupled with other offenses, such as cruelty, desertion, incest, etc. Infidelity is thus condemned in a wife, but is condoned in a husband, though, according to medical evidence, even a single act on his part may, through the infection of disease, bring appalling suffering on an innocent wife and children."

Russian Woman Diplomat

MADAME ALEXANDRIA KOLLONTAI, former Soviet Minister of Public Welfare, was recently appointed Soviet representative in Norway. Madame Kollontai is one of the most prominent feminists in Russia, and is acknowledged the best woman orator produced by the present Russian Government. She is about 45 years old, and is the author of several books on social problems.

French Women and the Franchise.

FROM France comes the announcement that the new bill for the extension of the franchise to women will be presented to the Chamber within a few days by the commission that has been working on it. There seems to be hope that the bill will be passed in the Chamber, and that the Senate will ratify it. If the bill is passed, the French woman will be the first among her Latin sisters to be enfranchised. Madame Marie Verone is the president of the Suffrage Division of the National Council of French Women. She is a lawyer and is one of the leaders in the present fight for suffrage.

South Africa Rejects Woman Suffrage.

THE Woman's Enfranchisement Bill in South Africa was killed by 56 votes at the last session of the Union House of Assembly. Notwithstanding this fact, it is reported that the movement is gaining new supporters.

Women as Marine Officers.

THE English Board of Trade has issued a statement, so reports the Imperial Marine Service Guild, to the effect that women's service as navigating or engineering officers on board ship would not be refused on grounds of sex if the certificate of competency and conditions as to service were complied with.

American Women's Hospital.

AMERICAN women are starting the largest medical quarantine station in the world in order to fight the outbreaks of epidemic diseases among the refugees in Greece. Dr. Mabel Elliott has arranged to take over the island of Macronissi, south of Athens, and 10,000 refugees will be dealt with at one time. The cost will be defrayed by American women. Dr. Olga Stasny is the director and she will have a staff of 40 Greek doctors and nurses.

The Greek War Cross has been awarded to Dr. Mabel Elliott and to Dr. Esther Lovejoy in recognition of their relief work in Asia Minor. This is the first occasion on which the Cross has been conferred upon women.

Bill Introduced in Canada to Forbid Women Under 30 Right to Vote.

SENATOR DAVID has introduced a bill into the upper house of the Canadian Parliament providing that no single woman under 30 shall have the right to vote. By the existing law both men and women are entitled to vote on reaching 21.

Japanese Woman in Office.

THE first Japanese woman to hold a municipal office is Mrs. Hideko Yamamoto, who was appointed Secretary to the Council of Education at Oaska.

Equal Pay for Men and Women Doctors in England.

THE Medical Women's Federation of England has sent a letter to the Postmaster-General, asking him to consider the existing inequality of pay between men and women doctors on the staff of the General Postoffice. At present all assistant women medical officers receive a salary on the scale of 250 to 400 pounds, as against the assistant male medical officers' 300 to 500 pounds. It was pointed out that medical women receive exactly the same training and pass the same examinations as medical men, and also that they are capable of doing, and actually do, similar work, and undertake the same responsibilities as the men.

What the English Women Are Working For.

THE Woman's Freedom League of England states in its official organ, *The Vote*, that they are working for the following:

1. The equal enfranchisement of men and women.
2. More women members of the House of Commons and the right of peeresses in their own right to a seat, a vote and a voice in the House of Lords.
3. The eligibility of women for all posts in the Civil Service, with equal remuneration and equal chance with men to fill higher posts; equal opportunities for women with men in all trades and professions, and equal pay.
4. The raising of the age of consent for girls to 18, with a similar protection for boys; the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women, and even-handed justice in the law and its administration in regard to sex offenses; and that no man or woman shall be convicted on police evidence only, for solicitation, annoyance or molestation.
5. More women on all juries and women magistrates on every bench throughout the country.
6. Women commissioners of prisons, women governors and women medical officers of prisons; women police, women lunacy commissioners, women superintendents and women medical officers in women's asylums.
7. The restoration to British-born women of full control of their nationality.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GEORGE CONDON OF DETROIT

Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee, Michigan Legislature.

"THE placing of women on an equal plane with men as far as the law is concerned will some day be regarded as a natural and logical step in their emancipation as the granting of political rights. The old common law disabilities (not of our making) and much of our statutory law is inconsistent with the modern conception of both thinking men and women as a factor in the social program and economic life of today.

"From the standpoint of the law it is wise to so amend our law that every disability against women, because of sex, or because of marriage, shall be removed forever, unless these disabilities apply alike to both sexes. Uniform laws for adults—for men and women industry—in domestic relations, in the business world; and strong standards and safeguards for children are the only humane ways of protecting human beings. In Michigan our constitution demands that common law and statutory law be treated in separate bills. I have introduced gladly for Michigan Women, at the request of the Woman's Party, two bills, one known as Senate bill No. 3, reading as follows:

A BILL

Removing the common law disabilities of women.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Women shall hereafter have the same rights, privileges, and immunities under the laws of this State as are now possessed by men.

Sec. 2. This act shall be construed as affecting only the common law disabilities of women.

Sec. 3. In addition to all other reasonable constructions that may be made of this act, it shall be construed to authorize the following:

(a) Contracts may be made and liabilities incurred by a married woman and the same enforced by and against her to the same extent and in the same manner as if she were unmarried;

(b) A married woman shall have all the rights of action and remedies for enforcing the same as if unmarried;

(c) A married woman shall be subject to the same rights of action and remedies for enforcing said rights or remedies as if unmarried;

(d) The domicile of a married woman shall be determined in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

And the second bill, No. 114, reading as follows:

A BILL

Relating to the rights of husband and wife and to repeal all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The identity of the wife shall not be deemed to be merged in that of the husband for any purpose whatsoever, nor shall she be subject to the directions or control of her husband.

Sec. 2. Husband and wife by the act of marrying assume the obligations of mutual respect, fidelity and support, and the mutual support, maintenance and education of their minor children. Contribution to the family support and maintenance may consist of service, financial aid or its equivalent, according to the situation and condition of the parties.

Sec. 3. Both husband and wife shall be deemed the head of the family and household and, while living together, they shall jointly be entitled to the custody, services and earnings of their minor children. Husband and wife shall have a joint right of action for injuries to their minor children for loss of their services and expenses incidental thereto; and either husband or wife shall have the right to sue therefor in the name of both.

Sec. 4. The wife shall have the right to engage in business separate and apart from her husband without his consent.

Sec. 5. Agreements made by one party to a marriage to compensate the other for his acts and services shall be valid and enforceable.

Sec. 6. Husband and wife shall have joint control over real estate owned by the entireties and all property whatsoever in which husband and wife have a joint interest.

Sec. 7. Contracts may be made and liabilities incurred by a married woman and the same enforced by and against her to the same extent as if she were unmarried.

Sec. 8. Wearing apparel and ornaments purchased by the husband for the use of the wife shall be presumed the property of the wife.

Sec. 9. The domicile of a married woman shall be determined for all purposes as if she were unmarried.

Sec. 10. Both parties to a marriage shall have all the rights of action against each other and the remedies for enforcing the same that they would have if unmarried.

Sec. 11. Both parties to a marriage shall have the right to contract together in the same manner as if they were unmarried: Provided, That neither husband nor wife can avoid their marital obligations as specified in Section 1 above by their contracts; and contracts made between husband and wife before marriage shall not be invalidated by their marriage. This section shall be construed to authorize husband and wife to become copartners in commercial enterprises.

Sec. 12. Neither husband nor wife shall be liable to be sued upon any contract made by the other acting alone: Provided, That the reasonable and necessary expenses of the family are chargeable against both husband and wife or either of them and, in relation thereto, they may be sued jointly or separately.

Sec. 13. Either husband or wife may sue for expenses incurred, loss of support (as defined in Section 1 above), and loss of society as a result of an injury to the other; but loss of earnings shall be an element of damage only in favor of the one suffering the injury.

Sec. 14. Should any provision or section of this act be held to be invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion hereof, it being the legislative intent that the act shall stand, notwithstanding the invalidity of any such provision or section.

Sec. 15. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

I have also introduced in the Senate, because I believe in the welfare of the practically forgotten children, a bill known as Senate Bill No. 11, providing for children born out of wedlock, which reads as follows:

A BILL

Declaring every child to be the legitimate child of its natural parents, making such child an heir of such parents, and providing the procedure for establishing such parentage.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Every child is hereby declared to be the legitimate child of its natural parents and as such is entitled to support and education, to the same extent as if it had been born in lawful wedlock. It shall inherit from its natural parents and from their kindred heir lineal and collateral. This section shall also apply to cases where the natural father of any such child is married to one other than the mother of said child, as well as where he is single: Provided, however, This law shall not be construed so as to give said child a right to dwell or a residence with the family of its father, if such father be married.

Sec. 2. The mother of any child born out of lawful wedlock may, within two years after the birth of such child, bring an action in the Circuit Court of the judicial district where the mother or father resides to establish the defendant to be its father. In such cases the parentage may be proved like any other fact: Provided, That the mother of said child shall not be considered a competent witness in any case where the alleged natural father of said child shall be dead at the time of the trial; Provided, That a statement in writing may be made by the father of such child, admitting the parentage thereof, and upon which a judgment may be entered: Provided, That said acknowledgment shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as may be by law provided for the execution and acknowledgment of deeds and be recorded in the office of the probate court of the county where the father resides.

Sec. 3. Every child acknowledged by the father, as provided in the foregoing sections or where parentage is otherwise established by law, shall be entitled to use the name of such father.

Sec. 4. This action shall be deemed accumulative as to the remedies relating to bastardy proceedings, but all children hereafter born in this State shall be deemed to be legitimate.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"There is a great message of hope to the women of our great State in this program which fundamentally establishes, as has been said in your declaration of principles, That women shall be on an equal plane in rights as she has always been and will continue to be, in responsibilities and obligations. I am fully convinced that all thoughtful men are now considering that women are entitled to their inherent rights as human beings. What a revolution! How wonderful!

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

DR. GILLETTE HAYDEN, Ohio chairman, writes of the campaign with the State legislature in her State:

"Mrs. Valentine Winters, State legislative chairman, from Dayton, has been doing her best to make her visits up here count. She was here last Wednesday with four Dayton women who came up in her car. These Dayton women were Mrs. Bickham, Miss Amelia Bickman, Mrs. Bain and Mrs. Dikeman, and they saw quite a number of the legislators. Our Columbus group has already helped greatly; Mrs. Rector, Miss Brandon, Mrs. Goshen, Mrs. Pirrung, Mrs. Thaddeus Brown, Miss Perrin, Miss Poulson, Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Offerman and Mrs. W. A. Smith have all been down lobbying."

The *Columbus Citizen* of February 22 writes:

"The National Woman's Party has brought its fight for absolutely equal rights and privileges with men, to the General Assembly of Ohio."

"Under ten bills before the Senate introduced by Senators McCoy, Youngstown; Garver, Holmes County, and Adair, Wayne County, Wednesday night, those women who are behind the measures show themselves to be ready to embrace all the hardships endured by man together with the privileges."

"Absolute equality" is the strain running throughout these bills.

"The proposed measures provide for equal division between husband and wife of real estate when both have contributed to its acquirements."

"To repeal the statute giving husbands right to select site of home."

"To give wives equal rights with husbands in making contracts."

"To amend the law so that a wife may be the authorized agent of the husband. The present law makes the husband only the agent of the wife."

"To give husband and wife equal rights where guardianship of children is involved."

"To allow a wife to sue for damages and loss of services when she is hurt in an accident. Under the present law, husbands can sue for loss of wives' services but this would be taken away from the men."

"To give illegitimate children equal rights with other children after the parentage on one side has been established."

"To extend minority protection to females as well as males and allow both to marry at 18 with parents' consent."

"To permit girls of 20 to make contracts. This age now applies to boys and girls need to be only 18."

"To equalize rights of husbands and wives in regard to duties of each and as against anyone who attempts to tamper with the sanctity of their home."

"In bringing this issue to Ohio, proponents say they want to make this the 'ideal state' although Wisconsin already has these provisions."

"This issue of 100 per cent. equality has been threshed out in numerous women's conventions. The principle has been opposed by women's welfare organizations on the grounds that it will be harmful to women in industry if carried out. Such questions as minimum wage law for women would be incompatible with this principle, industrial leaders allege."

"Mrs. Valentine Winters of Dayton is chairman of the Woman's Party Legislative Committee in Ohio. Others assisting in the Ohio legislative campaign are Miss F. L. Woodson, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. James M. Rector of Columbus."

Women Dentists Aid In Illinois.

DR. DORA HENDRICKSON, membership chairman of the Illinois Branch, in addition to enlisting the support of many new members, has given active help to the legislative campaign. During the past week she secured support for the Equal Rights campaign from the Dental Woman's Club of Chicago. The Dental Woman's Club has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the women of Illinois do not possess the same legal rights, immunities and privileges as men;

"Whereas, the Federal Government, the State of Wisconsin and several other States have recently enacted legislation remedying the inequality; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Dental Woman's Club of Chicago endorses the action of the National Woman's Party, a non-partisan organization, in bringing to the attention of the General Assembly the existing inequalities in the laws of the State and urging the introduction of an act to remedy the same."

"Resolved, that the Dental Woman's Club of Chicago endorses the measure introduced by Senator John Dailey of Peoria, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which reads as follows:

"An Act granting to women the same rights, privileges and immunities now possessed by men, abrogating disabilities and repealing conflicting laws."

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly; women shall have the same rights, privileges and immunities under the laws of the State as men."

"Sec. 2. This act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women, and shall take preference over all other laws, and all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with this act or any provisions thereof, are hereby repealed."

Declaring that "This principle of complete equality for women which has been introduced in the Illinois legislature in the form of the Equal Rights Bill is as right and far reaching as any principle in the Declaration of Independence," Senator John Dailey of Peoria, speaking Thursday, March 1st, before a mass-meeting of members and friends of the Woman's Party at the Auditorium Hotel, gave his whole-hearted indorsement to the measure, and urged that women co-operate in removing all disabilities which still stand on the statute books of this State. Senator Dailey paid great tribute to the Equal Rights Bill, in its brevity of form and effective drafting. The bill which he has introduced in the Illinois legislature at the request of the Woman's Party is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Dailey is chairman.

Senator Dailey related the old tradition in the law concerning women as expressed by Blackstone. He paid tribute to the great Illinois pioneer, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who in 1869 secured the Married Woman's Act. "Illinois has been striving for over a half a century," said Senator Dailey, "to remove one by one discrimination against women in the law, yet our statute books are still filled with them and the decisions of the courts reflect the legal inferiority of a passed age. Unless there is a radical departure in the law women will for some time fall far short of getting justice. This bill introduced by me at the request of the Woman's Party cuts a short pass to complete legal equality."

"Opponents of the law call it a 'blanket' bill, said the Senator, "I have greater respect for blankets than I ever had before."

Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrmann of Springfield, State legislative chairman of the Woman's Party, presided at the meeting. Anita Pollitzer told of the Equal Rights activities in the Western States, and stressed the need of membership.

The *Chicago Tribune* of March 2nd writes of the campaign in Illinois: "The principle of 'complete equality for women' before the Illinois legislature in the form of the equal rights bill, is as 'just and far reaching as any principle in the Declaration of Independence,' State Senator John Dailey of Peoria declared last night at a mass-meeting at the Auditorium Hotel under the auspices of the Woman's Party."

"Illinois has been striving for over half a century to remove discriminations against women in the law," Senator Dailey said, "yet our statute books are still filled with them and the decisions of the courts reflect the legal inferiority of a past age."

"Unless there is a radical departure in the law, women will for some time fall far short of getting justice."

Hearing In Colorado.

THE *Evening Telegraph* of Colorado Springs of February 28th gives the following note of the Colorado campaign:

"Colorado Springs women, headed by Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, a member of the national committee of the Woman's Party, will appear before the Judiciary Committee at the Capitol today and ask for a favorable report on the Equal Rights bill now pending, which has been referred to the committee in question. The committee will probably consist of Dr. Spencer, Mrs. W. F. Drea, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Frank Perkins, Mrs. L. C. Perkins, Mrs. Stuart P. Dodge and Mrs. C. P. Dodge, in addition to others yet to be chosen."

"At the same time a proposed amendment will be submitted for consideration to be placed on the ballot at the next election giving women the privilege of jury service."

Four Bills Reported Favorably In New York.

THE *New York World* of March 7th writes as follows of the proposed New York Equal Rights legislation:

"Of the twenty-five bills urged by the National Woman's Party to equalize the rights of women with those of men, twenty-one were killed and four favorably reported by the Senate General Laws Committee. Fifteen measures for jury service for women were rejected on the ground that until women have shown, through experiments being made in other States, they are fitted to serve on juries, New York could take no action."

"The four measures reported out by the committee give a mother the same right as a father now has in the property of children dying intestate; provide that a female must be at least eighteen instead of sixteen, to make a will of personal estate; that inheritance shall descend, without distinction of sex, according to common law rules, and that there shall be no prima

facie right to custody of child in either parent, the court to determine what is for the best interest of the child.

"Among bills killed by the committee are those giving a married woman the right to wages for her service and labor in the home, etc.; abolishing curtesy and giving the right of a dower to both married men and married women in one-half the property of the other; permitting a woman to have a separate domicile from that of her husband; declaring every child to be the legitimate child of its natural parents; giving the right to a married woman to sue her husband and to husband and wife to sue each other, and relating to guardianship and issuance of letters of administration."

Mrs. Clarence Smith, newly elected State chairman of the New York State Branch, writes to the National Headquarters:

"Only four of our bills were reported favorably from committee, 236, Age at which Wills of Personal Property may be made; 230, Inheritance of Real Property; 238, Habeas Corpus for Child Detained by Parent, and 237, Relating to the Course of Descents.

"Adelaide Stedman, Mrs. Neeley and I are going to Albany again on Monday, and I had Mildred Palmer telephone to Senator Cotillo today, to see whether a vote would be taken before then. He was quite distressed because only four bills were reported, as he had hoped to have seven reported. There were four men on the committee absolutely opposed to any part of our equality program, and the committee tried to put off a vote for two weeks, and at the end of that time expected to do nothing. Senator Straus was working for us with members of the committee, and he telephoned me yesterday from Albany, saying that he thought that seven bills would be reported. However, Senator Cotillo took the men in his room and fought it out with them and finally succeeded in getting four bills reported out of committee."

Bills Favorably Reported In Oklahoma.

MRS. FLORENCE COBB, Oklahoma State Chairman, writes:

"Our jury service bill, and alas, the Equal Rights bill have been adversely reported by the committee having them in charge, but the others, viz: the bill abolishing presumption of coercion by husband where a wife commits crime in his presence, bill providing domicile of married women to be determined as if single, bill abolishing preference of male over female in administration of estates, bill providing natural children, where father known, to inherit from such father, and bill making husband and wife joint heads of family, have all been reported favorably and Governor Walton has asked that they be part of his administration bills. I left with the promise of Mr. Callahan, who introduced the bills, that he would notify me in time to be on the spot, with other women, to lobby for them.

"I am inclined to think that we may be able to bring the remaining bills to success this session. As soon as I learn anything definite in this matter will advise you."

Permanent Organization Formed In Rhode Island.

MRS. SARA ALGEO, new elected chairman of the Woman's Party in Rhode Island sends the following report of the organization of the Rhode Island Branch of the Woman's Party:

"One of the stormiest nights of an extremely stormy winter, March 6, 1923, ushered in the Rhode Island Woman's Party with a charter membership of about fifty members. For many years able organizers from the National Woman's Party have labored in Rhode Island and have aided greatly in crystalizing suffrage sentiment in the legislature and the time is now ripe for a definite and well-established organization to carry out the wonderful program of Equal Rights legislation laid down by the National Woman's Party.

"The organizations combining in that great objective, 'To remove all forms of the subjection of women,' were the Providence League of Women Voters, the Pawtucket League of Women Voters, the Equal Rights Association, and the members of the National Woman's Party living in Rhode Island.

"Miss Eleanor Brannan, national organizer of the Woman's Party, made the principles of the Woman's Party clear in an inspirational speech before a large audience of the Providence League of Women Voters in the afternoon at their citizenship meeting of the Outlet Company. At the evening meeting a constitution was adopted, officers appointed, and a legislative program outlined by Mrs. Fred S. Fenner.

"The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, Barrington; second vice-chairman, Miss Althes L. Hall, Pawtucket; secretary, Mrs. Rosa Anna Burgess, Pawtucket; assistant secretary, Mrs. Bertha Ill, Providence; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Barr, Providence; legislative chairman, Mrs. Fred S. Fenner, Providence. Three chairmen for standing committees were appointed: Membership, Miss Heltzen; position of married women in the economic world, Mrs. M. E. D. Hotchkiss, Pawtucket, and press, Mrs. Bertha Ill, Providence."

Organization Work Proceeding In Texas.

MISS-LAVINIA EGAN, member of the National Council, who has been assisting the Texas Branch in its organization work, writes to the National Headquarters from Corsicana, Texas:

"Thanks to the really vigorous and definite co-operation of Mrs. Emma H. Townsend, we are having success in this section of the State. Mrs. Townsend was a force in the suffrage fight in Texas, and is a power for good in whatever cause she espouses. I have been a guest in her house since my arrival in Corsicana, and she is dating me in every available town in this vicinity.

"I have had two splendid meetings here, and am still securing members: have organized units in Kerens, with Mrs. W. S. Price as chairman; in Rice with Mrs. Olivia Haynie Fortson as chairman, and in Ennis with Miss Ray Wiggins as chairman. If you will have some literature sent to each place, I think the interest in the work will grow.

"I am dated in Wortham, Groesbeck, Blooming Grove and Mexia for the rest of this week, and on Tuesday, March 13th, I shall speak in Waco to the Business and Professional Women's Club, of which Mrs. Mary Austin is chairman. If a date can be arranged for me at Marlin, I shall go there, and then at the end of next week to Stamford, where I have friends and where a series of meetings is being arranged in the vicinity."

Discrimination Against Married Women in Michigan.

THE Michigan Branch, in addition to its work with the State Legislature, is also conducting a vigorous campaign to prevent the exclusion of married women from the public libraries of Detroit.

The *Detroit News* of March 7th gives the following account:

"The old question as to whether women should be allowed to hold municipal positions is again up for discussion. This time it has been raised in connection with members of the public library staff.

"A resolution passed by the library commission excluding married women from the staff was brought to the attention of the Michigan National Woman's Party. Mrs. Julia H. Finster, corresponding secretary of the organization, wrote to Adam Strohm, librarian, for an explanation of the policy. Mr. Strohm replied by quoting the rule and explaining that the only exceptions made are in the case of married women whose husbands are unable to support them.

"But the National Woman's Party is not satisfied with this explanation. Friday, the question will be reopened for discussion at a meeting to be held in the Twentieth Century Building on Witherell street.

"The National Woman's Party feels that it is unjust to penalize a woman for marrying by making her retire from a profession."

"Mrs. Finster said:

"From our point of view, the sole consideration in retaining or dismissing a woman worker should be her efficiency in the position she fills. If she is capable, we see no reason why she should not be allowed to continue. Expenses are so high today that young couples can scarcely live on what the husband alone earns. In many cases the wife must help to finance the little establishment. The National Woman's Party believes that such a ruling as that passed by the library board is unjust and antiquated and should not be enforced."

"And this is what Mr. Strohm has to say on the subject:

"While the policy of the commission is to favor as far as possible the employment of unmarried women, the commissioners make exceptions in special cases. If the wife is the wage-earner because of the inability of her husband to support his family, we consider her case an exception. This rule was not made to 'penalize' married women. Its purpose is to protect the home. As a public institution we feel our first duty is to consider the home life of the people. Whenever a woman can, she should remain in her home. If all married women followed careers, what would become of the nation?"

Support in Minnesota.

THE *St. Paul Daily News*, February 27th, 1923, writes:

Women's organizations throughout Minnesota are lining up to fight for the Equal Rights bill which has been introduced in the house and soon will appear in the senate.

"The bill is one of the shortest ever introduced at a Minnesota legislative session, and at the same time contains more real substance than most measures covering a half dozen or more typographical pages.

"It was drawn in the Attorney-General's office and reads:

"Men and women have the same rights, privileges and immunities under the laws of this State.

"This act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women.

"All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying, repealing or nullifying any statute heretofore enacted for the protection of persons in the interest of public welfare."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Hearst International Magazine—March.

THE following comment from Mr. Norman Hapgood appears in the March *Hearst's International Magazine*. It will be remembered by workers for the National Suffrage Amendment that Mr. Hapgood felt a similar alarm concerning the effects of the Suffrage Amendment, when that measure was still pending before Congress.

"Stupidity takes many forms, none more harrowing than the stupidity of trying to think by formula. The only thing that annoys us more than mosquitoes is the Woman's Party.

"Women belong in politics. They have a deep sense of reality. They are interested less in rows than in human happiness. But the few dozen women, largely childless, who form the so-called Woman's Party, have no talent except pugnacity and no principle except mathematical equality. After the imbecility of their equality amendment to the constitution, they are now on record as opposing all protective legislation for women as such. It is the worship of a word.

"The next improvement in the Woman's Party record is not visible yet, but we can guess it. It will render unconstitutional seats for saleswomen unless salesmen have theirs also. It will be a new amendment by which as many sailors shall be women as men, as many coal miners, firemen, scavengers, stokers, locomotive engineers. No industry shall allow time off with pay for women when a baby is born, unless the privilege is extended also to fathers.

"If the reactionary employes were as strong as twenty years ago, the assistance of this little group of energetic, un-female, and ignorant women would be dangerous. Our gains, however, are so slow that the outbreak is merely annoying, like a flea.

"If the pugnacious but shallow little band of similarity maniacs could have their way, the gains that would be lost would include:

"1. The laws in several States under which the runaway father of children under fourteen years of age is guilty of a felony, is brought back, and compelled to turn over his earning to his wife. About two million dollars are thus rescued in one year for deserted wives in the city of New York alone.

"2. The Sheppard-Towner law has aroused the special fury of the similarity-specialists. Under that law, beginning last July, forty-two States have received money from the Federal Government for the welfare of maternity and infancy. Nothing for the poor fathers!

"3. Over three million dollars a year are spent in New York City alone in mothers' pensions to enable women to remain home with the children. No pensions to let fathers stay home.

"4. Twelve States have minimum wage laws for women.

"Of course all penalties for rape, and for the seduction of minors will be wiped out."

Time and Tide (London, England)—February 9, 1923:

"During the month of December, 1922, the National Woman's Party registered a protest against the present system of appointment and promotion of the women in the Government service. The investigators declare in their report that the policy of equal pay for equal work does little good, if the women are not granted the positions or the promotion. They claim that the women who are efficient face a blank wall so far as promotion is concerned because the appointing and dismissing power is a monopoly entirely in the hands of men. In their hands it operates so that men and not women are appointed to the higher paid positions.

"The investigators recommend that the right of appointment, promotion and dismissal be in the hands of a special board, which will be impartial in the matter of sex. This recommendation on their part is merely the endorsement of a bill already backed by both political parties, but not yet passed by Congress. This bill provides that there shall be promotion based solely on efficiency ratings. But one embarrassment which the Congressmen undoubtedly feel in passing the bill is that they have already legislated, giving the preference to ex-soldiers in Civil Service appointments, even if their efficiency happens to be lower. How give the preference to efficient women and to non-efficient war veterans at the same time?

"It is such a blockade which women employees of the Government face at present. And they may encounter it in two ways. There are high-grade positions to which they are never appointed, and there are possible ranges of salary with any position where a woman employee usually enters at the minimum salary but a man starts with the maximum. This is wholly within the law, and is the general custom, but it is against such custom that the National Woman's Party protests. In 1919, out of 8,000 high-grade appointments, one hundred men were receiving an initial salary of \$3,600 or over but only two women received such salaries. In the higher services whereas thirty per cent. of the eligible candidates were women, fifteen per cent. were appointed, although in the subordinate services more women were appointed than men."

The Sacramento Union (Sacramento, Cal.)—February 26, 1923:

"After reading the restatement just issued of the principles of the

National Woman's Party, one cannot help wondering if the organization has not made a mistake in calling itself a "party" and in establishing its headquarters under the shadow of the dome of the national capitol.

"The work which it has marked out for itself is to persuade the country to lay aside a great many of its inherited ideas about woman's place in the world's work and to give legal expression to the newer conception of her equality and independence. Such an ambition is above the scope of a mere political party to achieve. It is one to which the established parties can be made to bend their own efforts. The Woman's Party might find itself gaining an advantage if it assumed this position of superiority.

"The right is so much on the woman's side of the argument that it would have good assurance that it would better succeed if it became a league to educate instead of a party to campaign. Objection can be made to only one or two of the score or more principles which are set forth. The extreme doctrine that the headship of the family shall no longer be in the husband alone, but shall be equally in the husband and wife will not meet with ready acceptance. Neither will the doctrine of retaining the maiden name after marriage.

"But practically all of the other principles have justice to them and several of them have already been adopted into the law of California, either by statute or court decision. The rightful recognition of woman is one of the movements which all the prejudice of centuries cannot now check."

New York Globe (New York City)—March 8, 1923:

"The legislature at Albany is showing certain 'hard boiled' characteristics. Yesterday's debate on the welfare bills revealed such qualities in their not wholly disagreeable aspects. The Senate Judiciary Committee thus 'killed' some of the equal rights bills which might well have been defeated, although at the same time it extended its opposition to measures which ought to have been approved.

"One of the bills voted down was that which accorded equal liability for jury service. It is difficult to comprehend the anxiety of women to act as jurors, but it is even less easy to understand the denial of the opportunity. Few men in possession of all their faculties and actively employed regard the call to jury service as anything other than a paltry nuisance. If members of the Woman's Party think the experience would be liberating or even diverting to them, the legislature should hasten to tear down the bars. A rabid anti-feminist could ironically extend that bit of equality.

"The measures which have obtained the approval of the Senate committee are for the most part so obvious it is remarkable that no previous legislature dealt with them. Nobody doubts, for instance, that fathers and mothers should share equally in the estates of those children who die without making wills. Nor is any other sexual distinction in the inheritance laws defensible. An assembly in its right mind would instantly wipe out such lingering vestiges of the era when women were legally the inferior sex.

"Many of the bills which were defeated were almost as manifestly right. The committee rejected a proposal to open all public offices and positions to women on equal terms with men. It is hard to make a rational argument against such a bill. The legislators, of course, were responsive to feeling rather than reason in their action, but that does not help the case.

"Numerous other suggestions have fallen by the wayside for no better reasons. In most cases, however, the wrongs to be removed affect only a very small proportion of the people, and delay is not vital. Sooner or later legislation must bow to common sense and to common right."

Woman's Weekly (Chicago, Ill.)—March 10, 1923:

"In demanding political equality woman does not seek supremacy; nor in asking her rights does she deny rights to others. Yet opponents of her progress persistently evoke the bogey of 'a dictatorship by women,' as though the very mention of this possibility should tighten forever the bonds that keep woman subordinate to man.

"If there is anything that could bring about a 'dictatorship by women' it is the denial of justice. There is little doubt that women voters outnumber men. Should they be solidified, therefore, upon any issue they could control and, if they chose, dictate. The way to make them decide to do this is for the men who now control government to turn a deaf ear to woman's reasonable demands and so prove that the only way women can obtain justice is to take control of government for themselves. This would be a revolution, though peaceful and legal.

"There are many citizens of our country who want a revolution. They are quite out of sympathy with conditions that exist, and propose various programs of improvement. The communists, the socialists, the direct actionists all seek the opportunity to wrest control of government from those who now possess it, and to assume dictatorship themselves in order to put their own ideas into action.

"Clear thinking citizens oppose these radicals because of their programs; because one and all seek the opportunity to destroy a finely adjusted organization which does its work better than any yet known in history, without assuring us of anything as good. Indeed, the experience of Russia

convinces us that they would bring only misery to replace it. But women have no such program. They have proposed, indeed, no program at all except of justice to themselves; and whose who evoke the bogey of 'a dictatorship by women' have carefully avoided inventing a program to fit into their dream.

"Why? We think there is a reason. Because if one seriously contemplates a government by women (instead of becoming too frightened to think) the idea quickly loses all semblance of danger. It is clearly nothing to be alarmed about. There is no threat in it of Russian chaos. It offers no menace to the home. Women would not destroy industry, establish a reign of terror, overthrow civil law, abolish marriage, loot art galleries, disperse universities, paralyze scientific progress or interfere with the production and distribution of food and clothes.

"Their first concern, everyone will agree, would be to conserve what we have, and their next to increase it. Can one imagine coal and railroad strikes under a dictatorship by women? Would they permit mines to be idle with the certainty of a coal shortage to come? Would wool mills be given tariff protection which would make warm clothes impossible for children? Would bootleggers ply their trade in the Senate office building? Would the income tax be reduced for millionaires and increased for working men and girls? Would rent hogs have their assessments reduced and the small home tax be doubled? Would revenues collected for school purposes be wasted while the overcrowded schools work in two shifts?

"Indeed, the more its probabilities are examined the less alarming does the prospect of a dictatorship by women appear. If a change is needed, if a revolution must come, certainly this kind of revolution holds out the most promise."

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT—Edith Ainge, Treasurer.

National Woman's Party Headquarters, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.
Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to March 3, 1923, \$1,090,540.42.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, March 3, 1923, to March 11, 1923:

Mrs. J. B. Williams, D. C.	\$1.00	Dr. Ione F. Beem	.50
Mrs. Ada H. Bird, Cal.	2.00	Miss Jean Hutchinson	.50
Per Maryland Branch:		Miss Adeline Keller	.50
Miss Alice G. Hetz	.50	Mrs. Catherine Keller	.50
Miss Zada M. Beauchamp	.50	Mrs. A. E. Kesler	.50
Miss Marguerite Raef, Wis.	10.00	Miss Loretta Kennedy	.50
Mrs. C. Guild, Mass.	1.00	Mrs. J. B. Kerr	.50
Mrs. Dora B. Haines, D. C.	1.00	Mrs. Edward Knott	.50
Miss Isabella T. Faris, D. C.	1.00	Miss Lucy I. Laing	.50
Mrs. Lucy B. Platt, N. J.	1.00	Miss Lillie A. Lane	.50
Per Texas Branch:		Mrs. Hugh McRoberts	.50
Mrs. Amos Robinson	.50	Miss Mary McRoberts	.50
Mrs. Edith Bethel	.50	Dr. Pauline R. Martle	.50
Mrs. Ella V. Ludden	.50	Mrs. Caroline Mitchell	.50
Mrs. Bertha B. Bale	.50	Miss Katherine Mitchell	.50
Mrs. Ethel B. Dickey	.50	Mrs. Anna Moore Murray	.50
Mrs. Emma P. Shepherd	.50	Mrs. A. H. Neuler	.50
Mrs. Ouida M. Watts	.50	Mrs. Ella S. Owen	.50
Mrs. Thos. W. Mahone	.50	Miss Annie S. Numan	.50
Mrs. V. E. Leib	.50	Miss M. Grace Osborne	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Card	.50	Mrs. Catherine H. Paget	.50
Mrs. Geo. C. Pritchard	.50	Miss Rose Pesta	.50
Mrs. H. W. Haines	.50	Mrs. Mary A. Pickens	.50
Mrs. Chas. M. Hollett	.50	Miss Frances F. Rogers	.50
Mrs. Mollie B. Gregory	.50	Miss Katherine S. Rueff	.50
Miss Celeste Harp	.50	Miss Mary F. Schladweller	.50
Mrs. C. B. Cramer	.50	Miss Elizabeth Shaw	.50
Mrs. S. T. M. Low, Cal.	10.00	Miss Edith P. Shepherd	.50
Miss Edith Low, Cal.	10.00	Miss Ada B. Smith	.50
Miss Alice A. Minick, Neb.	1.00	Miss Bonnie W. Stockdale	.50
Mrs. Ada R. Wolff, N. Y.	70.00	Miss Marian Sykes	.50
Miss Pauline B. Werner, D. C.	1.00	Mrs. Minnie M. Talliman	.50
Miss Evelyn M. Ford, D. C.	1.00	Mrs. Ollie O. Traylor	.50
Per Illinois Branch:		Miss Sophie A. Thellgaard	.50
Miss Anna B. Mahara, Ia.	1.00	Miss Annie L. Tielinglast	.50
Mrs. Edgar S. Barnes	.50	Mrs. M. E. Truitt	.50
Miss Minnie M. Battertore	.50	Mrs. Wm. R. Uredenburgh	.50
Miss Myra C. Billings	.50	Miss Josephine A. Wendell	.50
Mrs. Annie B. Boothe	.50	Miss Jeannie B. Wilson	.50
Mrs. A. S. Boothe, Jr.	.50	Miss Mabel I. Winter	.50
Mrs. Harmon Brown	.50	Miss Rose M. Wookey	.50
Mrs. Pearl D. Crenshaw	.50	Miss Hattie E. Wright	.50
Miss J. Katherine Cutter	.50	Miss Margaret Zoll	.50
Mrs. Marie Dallman	.50	Miss Catherine M. Deely	.50
Miss Anna L. Davis	.50	Miss Maud Westlake	.50
Miss Valentine J. Dentore	.50	Mrs. Georgina T. Hatch	.50
Mrs. Lucy W. Dickerman	.50	Mrs. C. Anderson	.50
Miss Isabelle Dolton	.50	Mrs. Florence S. Crabb	.50
Miss Frances R. Duffey	.50	Mrs. G. W. Anderson	.50
Miss Mary L. Dunleavy	.50	Dr. Blanche A. Burgner	5.00
Miss Elizabeth L. Drew	.50	Mrs. Marie M. Kohn	.50
Miss Harriet J. Evans	.50	Mrs. E. H. Pratt	.50
Miss Lillian Farnam	.50	Dr. Sarah C. Norman	.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Hendrickson	.50	Mrs. E. Emma Smith	.50
Miss Lillian Herstein	.50	Miss Clea M. Grimes	.50

Mrs. Theresa G. Kinney	.50	Miss Katherine Dey	.50
Mrs. F. R. Lillie, Ill.	300.00	Mrs. G. W. Melville	.50
Mrs. C. F. Sulzner, Fla.	90.00	Mrs. Martha F. Robb	.50
Miss Emma C. Johnson, D. C.	10.00	Mrs. Wilda Love	.50
Mrs. Nellie S. Terry, Mich.	1.00	Miss Elizabeth V. Fleming	.50
Mrs. B. McClung, D. C.	1.00	Miss Florence Franck	.50
Per New Hampshire Branch:		Miss Medara Jones	.50
Mrs. Samuel Crowell	.50	Mrs. Effie A. Franck	.50
Mrs. Emma J. Brown	.50	Miss Helen M. Behal	.50
Miss Lillian Bass, Ga.	5.00	Miss Florence L. Behal	.50
Per New York City Committee:		Mrs. Rose Behal	.50
Mrs. Ethel H. Harsman	5.00	Miss Edna I. Snyder	.50
Miss Ida Hoode	5.00	Miss M. J. Holt	.50
Mrs. Mary A. Cole	5.00	Mrs. Lyde K. Good	.50
Miss Flora Rawlins	5.00	Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.	35.00
Miss Elizabeth W. Peters	5.00	Mrs. Gertrude B. Mossell, Pa.	100.00
Miss Carrie Weglein	5.00	Mrs. Robert Walker, Md.	25.00
Mrs. Elva A. Webster	5.00	Per Massachusetts Branch:	
Mrs. Jacob Wertheim	5.00	Mrs. Fitz-Edward Griswold	5.00
Mrs. B. Wettlaufer	5.00	Mrs. Richard Wild Underhill	5.00
Mrs. F. F. Friend, N. J.	1.00	Mrs. F. D. Brannan	.50
Mrs. Mary A. Glen Denning, N. J.	1.00	Miss Martha Perry	.50
Mrs. J. Heaphy	.50	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Norwood	.50
Mrs. E. Donegan	.50	Mrs. Edith L. M. Stevens	.50
Mrs. Annie Harvey	.50	Miss Emma L. Rowe	.50
Mrs. E. Hoerle	.50	Miss Helena Shipman	.50
Mrs. E. Gillam	.50	Mrs. E. R. Stitt, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. L. Graham	.50	Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minn.	5.00
Mrs. E. Flath	.50	Mrs. E. L. Caulkins, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. D. Down	.50	Mrs. Mary Ross Moore, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. Theresa Feldheim	.50	Per Michigan Branch:	
Mrs. E. Engel	.50	Miss Florence Rood	.50
Mrs. M. Eddy	.50	Mrs. Josephine N. Keal	5.00
Mrs. De Bevois	.50	Mrs. Grace Brier Frost	5.00
Mrs. L. Duncan	.50	Mrs. Bessie Garner	5.00
Mrs. M. Baron	.50	Miss Edna Labuhn	.50
Mrs. M. Brunges	.50	Miss Louise R. Denton	.50
Mrs. A. Connelly	.50	Miss Harriet S. Hoffman	.50
Mrs. A. Black	.50	Miss Frances Ellair	.50
Mrs. M. Baggott	.50	Mrs. Barbara H. Bartlett	.50
Mrs. A. Burke	.50	Per Maryland Branch:	
Mrs. M. Bigley	.50	Miss Z. M. Beauchamp	.50
Mrs. Allen	.50	Mrs. R. N. Cramblitt	.50
Mrs. M. Hynes	.50	Miss Emelie Doetsch	.50
Mrs. Hammell	.50	Mrs. Charles Earp	.50
Miss Mary H. Davis	.50	Mrs. Mary L. Hiss	.50
Mrs. Belle Colborne	.50	Mrs. G. W. Latimer	.50
Mrs. Chas. W. Clowe	.50	Mrs. Ella O. McDonough	.50
Miss Irma C. Baker	.50	Miss Dorothy Mueller	.50
Mrs. Minna B. Amory	.50	Mrs. A. T. McNamara	.50
Mrs. Israel	.50	Mrs. Mary E. Peach	.50
Mrs. Isabella M. Miller	.50	Mrs. W. N. Purdy	.50
Miss Helen Alfred	.50	Mrs. H. M. Strasser	.50
Mrs. Minnie L. Greenbaum	.50	Mrs. Mary F. Sheppard	.50
Mrs. Beatrice M. Young	.50	Mr. N. Winslow Williams	.50
Mrs. Pinckney E. Glantzberg	.50	Payment for theatre benefit	3.00
Mrs. Virginia Stedman, N. Y.	30.00	Sale of literature	39.00
Miss Adelaide Stedman, N. Y.	20.00	Rent of rooms at Headquarters	21.00
Miss Mona Cowell, Neb.	1.00	Sale of literature	39.35
Miss Rosina Silberhorn	1.00	March 11, 1923	\$977.85
Per Pennsylvania Branch:		Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to	
Miss Grace W. Bailey, N. J.	1.00	March 11, 1923, \$1,091,518.27.	
Mrs. Lillie M. Curtis	.50		

INTERESTING BALTIMORE MEETINGS

People's Party—Saturday, March 17, 8 P. M., 1222 St. Paul Street.

Speaker, C. L. Rodier of the Typographical Union on "Labor Problems in the Printing Trade."

Open Forum—Sunday, March 18, 3 P. M., 18 W. Saratoga Street.

Speaker, Paxton Hibben, Captain of the Red Cross, on Russia.

J. G. L. Tea—Tuesday, March 20, 3 P. M., 817 N. Charles Street.

Speaker, Mrs. C. J. Ogle on Equal Rights.

Hostess, Mrs. C. H. Bubert.

Women's Co-Operative League—Wednesday, March 21, 3 P. M.,

817 N. Charles Street. Speaker, Prof. Schachne Isaac of Johns Hopkins University on Immigration and Intelligence.

VARIETY IN FOOTWEAR

Our stock is so large and so complete and the range of prices so great that every woman can be sure to find here just the shoes she wants at the price she wants to pay.

WYMAN

Home of Good Shoes

19 Lexington Street

SOCIAL ENGRAVING AS WELL AS BOOKS

You can be sure of the correctness of your invitations and cards if they come from our Stationery Department

The Norman, Remington Co
CHARLES AT MULBERRY ST.

Day Printing Company

LIGHT AND LOMBARD STS.
Entrance on Balderston St.

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Equal Rights

Published every Saturday at 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Edith Houghton Hooker, Editor

Dora G. Ogle, Business Manager

By and under direction of the Officers and National Council of the

National Woman's Party

National Headquarters, Capitol Hill,
Washington, D. C.

Officers

President, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, New York.
Vice-President, Alice Paul, New Jersey.
Chairman National Council, Elsie Hill, Connecticut.
First Vice-Chairman, Gail Laughlin, California.
Second Vice-Chairman, Dr. Gillette Hayden, Ohio.

Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Agnes Morey, Massachusetts.
Secretary, Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina.
Treasurer, Edith Alinge, New York.
Advisory Council Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, New York.
Legislative Chairman, Maud Younger, California.

National Council

Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y.
Lavinia Egan, La.
Zona Gale, Wis.
Sara P. Grogan, Ga.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Eleanor Taylor Marsh, D. C.

Mrs. James Rector, Ohio.
Lois Warren Shaw, N. H.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colo.
Mrs. Richard Walnwright, D. C.
Mrs. Robert Walker, Md.
Sue White, Tenn.
Mrs. Robert T. Whitehouse, Me.
Margaret Whittemore, Mich.
Mary Winsor, Pa.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

Make checks payable to Equal Rights, 817 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.



DEDICATION

To the women of every land and nation, to their children who constitute all humanity, to the brave dead who opened the heavy door of the house of bondage, and to the valiant spirits who will lead coming generations out into the sunshine, these pages are dedicated.

May every woman who is not too idle to have a thought, or too vain to have a soul, or too rich in gold to have a heart, join in the great struggle for women's freedom.

Purity, Liberty, Justice—these we must work for!

INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY

THE urgent need of the Woman's Party campaign for industrial equality is evidenced by the increasing legislation restricting the industrial opportunities of women. Laws limiting the occupations which women may enter, for instance, have been passed by a number of legislatures. In only one State, California, are women safe against such encroachment upon their opportunities of earning a livelihood. In California the State constitution contains the following provision forbidding the exclusion of women from any occupation:

"No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation, or profession." (Hennings's General Laws, Consti. Art. XX, Sec. 18.)

In all States except California the legislatures are free to exclude women from any field of employment.

One of the most extreme instances of this tendency to bar women from various occupations is the law enacted in Ohio in 1919, and still in force. This law reads:

"Employment of females prohibited in certain occupations."

"The employment of females in the following occupations or capacities is hereby prohibited, to wit: as crossing watchman, section hand, express driver, moulder, bell hop, taxi driver, jitney driver, gas or electric meter reader, ticket seller except between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and ten o'clock P. M., as workers in blast furnaces, smelters, mines, quarries except in the offices thereof, shoe shining parlors, bowling alleys, pool rooms, bar rooms and saloons or public drinking places which cater to male customers exclusively and in which substitutes for intoxicating liquors are sold or advertised for sale, on delivery service in wagons or automobiles, in operating freight or baggage elevators, in baggage handling, freight handling, and trucking of any kind, or in employments requiring frequent or repeated lifting of weights over twenty-five pounds. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in Section 1011 of the General Code." (Sec. 1008-1, of the Ohio Code.)

It is difficult to believe that such a law can exist. In the District of Columbia, for instance, we are accustomed to women bell hops; to women working in shoe shining parlors; to women taxi drivers; to women flagmen between Washington and New York. Why should these and the other prohibited occupations be closed by law to women in Ohio?

The Woman's Party is seeking to repeal this Ohio law and to prevent the passage of similar laws in other States, in accordance with its platform on this subject as adopted at its conference of National and State officers last November. This platform reads:

"Women shall no longer be barred from any occupation, but every occupation open to men shall be open to women."

But it is not the injury to Ohio women that is of particular moment, it is the danger to the economic position of women as a whole involved in establishing the principle that there are occupations from which the legislature may exclude women. If this principle is once recognized, it will mean that when unemployment is serious and competition for employment increases, women will find themselves more and more barred from those positions desired by men. Women are safe only when the economic field is open to them on the same terms as to men, and when natural selection rather than the arbitrary decision of legislators and officials determines the fields women shall enter.

The effort to bar women from political equality with men was of little consequence to women compared to the present growing effort to keep them from industrial equality. No part of the Woman's Party equality program is so important, we believe, and so far-reaching in its effect as its demand for economic equality.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS

ALMOST all suffragists who took an active share in the struggle for political equality can recall the important part that a misconception of the objects of the suffrage movement had in obstructing progress. People seemed almost intentionally to misconstrue and misinterpret the demands for the franchise on the part of women. "Women wanted to be men," the anti-suffragists said, "to wear the pants, to desert their homes, to leave their husbands and children, and to achieve cheap publicity for themselves." All of this nonsense, now after the victory, appears in its true colors. The anti-suffragists are now heartily ashamed of their erstwhile notions and especially in the realm of politics it is hard to find anyone who will admit that he ever voiced these unsubstantial ideas.

Yet in the further struggle for equal rights precisely the same obstacles are thrown under the wheels of progress by the antis, and sad to say by some of the "conservative" suffragists as well. They deliberately misstate and misinterpret the National Woman's Party's Declaration of Principles; many of them who have not even read the various planks issue pronouncements upon them and make themselves ridiculous thereby even as in the olden days.

The plank which declares "that the wife shall no longer be considered as supported by the husband, but that their mutual contribution to the family maintenance shall be recognized" is a favorite target. The antis and their allies interpret these plain words to mean that the National Woman's Party wishes wives to support their husbands. To anyone who is able to read and write and reason, the wording of this plank is a sufficient answer. All that the National Woman's Party demands is that the woman who does the cooking and the washing and ironing and cleaning, and bears and suckles the children and cares for them and her husband in sickness and in health, shall no longer be considered as a worthless parasite. In days gone by working men frequently advanced as the final argument against suffrage that their wives "didn't do any work to earn anything. Why the old woman couldn't even pay a poll tax out of her own pocket!" And all the time the wife was bringing up a family of children and doing all of the work of the home with her unaided hands.

The National Woman's Party in this plank demands fair recognition of the work of the home-maker and the mother to the end that this most vital of all occupations shall no longer be regarded as of no account.

The plank on wives and husbands is perfectly clean cut and definite. It says exactly what it means in the simplest of language, and yet on the strength of it we are reported as wanting to tear down the very fabric of the state by demanding that wives shall support their husbands.

It would be very exasperating to have to endure such stupidity if one were not endowed with a sense of humor.